

Mr. Speaker, there are thousands of trees just like this one in the Pacific Northwest. When in full operation, Mr. Carlson could run his mill with only 150 trees like this one each year. He would employ 60 direct, full time workers, with a payroll of over \$1 million from a yearly sales total of \$7.5 to \$9 million. He would pay \$200,000 to \$400,000 per year in corporate income tax, and would pay \$1 to \$2 million to the Forest Service in stumpage fees. His employees would pay personal income tax on the over \$1 million. In addition, Mr. Carlson would employ up to 40 other people in subcontractor positions. These would be the timber cutters and haulers that would get these logs out of the forest. Sadly, if these giants are not harvested within 2 years of being blown down, they are of no value as timber, and thus, no value to us as taxpayers. This is part of the emergency situation that we face in our forests. Unless we pass this important legislation, these giant trees will rot back into the forest floor from which they sprang. We must use common sense to make the best use of our forest resources.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise this evening to help try to have a reasonable discussion to set the record straight here. Tomorrow and Thursday this House will have a major debate on actions to balance the budget of this country, starting with the goal of \$17.3 billion, trying to find money to cut across the government, and I think that the goal of trying to balance the budget is absolutely worthy, and each of us in our capacities, as chairs of committees and as Members, has to be a part of this very serious task. I think that, however, as we try to plug the dike, the holes in the dike of our increasing debt, this \$17.3 billion action is really going to be somewhat fruitless because at the same time there are billions flowing out the other side of the dike that we are not even taking a look at, and I want to talk about that tonight.

But let me say I am very proud to rise as a Democrat this evening and say that this will not be one Member who will vote to eliminate the summer jobs program, and I would love to be the opponent of any Republicans who votes to eliminate the summer jobs program—on that basis alone. In my district there are over a thousand young people; in fact there are 4,000 in line, for the summer jobs program. We want to provide the best opportunities for our young people, and yet the first place they look is the summer jobs program for our young teenagers; probably for most of them, if not all, the first

opportunity they have to have any kind of gainful employment.

□ 2015

As a Democrat, on the second program, I will not vote to eliminate the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program. Twenty-five thousand senior citizens in my district benefit every year from that program. And for anybody who comes from the north and you know how cold the winters get and you know how tight those senior dollars are, I would love to be the opponent of any Republican who votes against the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program.

Let me also say as a Democrat, I will not vote to hurt seniors who are forced to buy these medigap policies when they really cannot afford supplemental insurance. And that is hidden in this rescission bill. I am proud to be a democrat and stand at the side of every poor senior citizen in our country who depends on that medigap insurance.

Now, what is interesting about this discussion is what the Republican Party will fail to go after and this is where my challenge lies with them.

Why do you not do anything about plugging the tax breaks that are there for corporate welfare? We hear a lot about welfare for ordinary citizens. What about corporate welfare? How about getting rid of the \$5 billion that is there to let these pharmaceutical companies leave the United States and manufacture offshore? There is \$5 billion of the \$17 billion right there.

How about \$30 billion worth of transfer pricing? All these foreign corporations that operate in the United States do not pay a dime of taxes. That is twice as much as you need right now to deal with the 15.3 billion.

How about all the multinational corporations that have got their hands out to the taxpayers of the United States like the market promotion program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture? We are subsidizing Pet Milk. We are subsidizing Mars Corporation. We are subsidizing Archer Daniel Midland & Company to the tune of millions of dollars a year.

But who do you go to to try to cut when you want to balance the budget? You go to the kids in my district who don't have work this summer. You go to my senior citizens who cannot pay their heating bills.

You know, I heard the Speaker say something really interesting. He is interested in privatizing NASA. Well, I do not know if I want to privatize all of NASA, but I would be happy to be a Democrat that supports privatization of the space station. That would be \$40 billion. That is three times as much as you need this first time out of the box before we start taking all of the nicks out of the weakest and most vulnerable people in this country.

And I just want to say to my good friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], who I know labors under great pressures of that particu-

lar committee in trying to find these spending cuts, you know, Mr. GOODLING, I do not really think—and you cannot say this and you would not say this, because you are a very loyal servant of the people—but I do not think the Speaker of this House should go to the weakest people in this society and try to balance the budget on their backs.

I would have more respect if he followed through with some of the suggestions he had, for example, with NASA, in trying to get the money we need by cutting off some of the biggest leeches we have in this country who have their hands out and can pay for the lobbyists in this town to take out people's money and then they get kicked in the gut back in districts like mine.

I am proud to be a Democrat who is going to vote against this particular rescission bill.

BLOCK GRANTING CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS IS A BAD IDEA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, block granting child nutrition programs is a bad idea, but it is not a new idea. In 1982, members of this body felt it necessary to pass a bipartisan resolution opposing nutrition block grants and one of the signers of that resolution was House Speaker NEWT GINGRICH.

And in the resolution it said, "Whereas the nutrition benefits provided to our Nation's schoolchildren contribute significantly to the development of their learning potential, the Federal Government should retain primary responsibility for the child nutrition programs and such programs should not be included in any block grant." And that is a quote.

These statements, Mr. Speaker, are as true today as they were in 1982. Our Federal child nutrition programs work. They help to fight hunger. They keep our kids healthy, alert, and ready to learn every single day. Block granting child nutrition programs was a bad idea in 1982 and it is a bad idea in 1995.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that sunshine is the best disinfectant, so I rise today to join my colleagues in shedding some light on the Republicans' plan and its devastating impact on Federal child nutrition programs and specifically the school lunch program.

The Republicans are at it again, insisting that their proposal actually preserves and strengthens the school lunch program. The very opposite is true.

As these charts behind me show, each year that the Republican block grant is in place, school meal programs will be cut. Over 5 years, funding for school meals programs will be cut resulting in a total loss of \$2.3 billion in the year 2000.

And when you combine these cuts with cuts in the funding for the child nutrition programs under the family-based block grant program, which amounts to \$4.6 billion, child nutrition programs will be cut by \$7 billion over the next 5 years.

What the American School Food Service Association—don't take my word—the American School Food Service Association says, and what our Republican colleagues do not tell us, is that inflation with regard to this program rises 3.5 percent every year and school enrollment rises 3 percent every year. That is 6.5 percent.

My Republican colleagues tell you that they are going to increase the program 4.5 percent. And it does not take a rocket scientist to figure out that 4.5 from 6.5 is a 2-percent cut in this program. What they do not do is to include increased school enrollment, the increased cost of food prices, and a downturn in our economy.

Also, according to the American School Food Service Association, the bill cuts funding for school meal programs and places our children at risk in the following ways: First, the Republican plan means an end to free meals for the poorest children in America.

Currently children from the lowest income families receive their meals free. In my State of Connecticut, more than 13 million free meals were served last year. I went to the Simon Lake School in Milford, Connecticut, yesterday. In that very small community they served 96,000 free meals last year.

The Republican bill states that these children in the future may or may not receive free or reduced priced meals. And then it requires the States to spend only 80 percent of the money that they receive under this block grant toward providing free and reduced meals. They cut back the cost, then they say to the State: If you want you can spend only 80 percent; 20 percent of that money you can spend on anything else that you would like to.

The bill also eliminates current requirements that low-income children pay no more than 40 cents for a reduced price meal. Schools would be able to charge these kids any price they choose, 50 cents, 75 cents or even \$1 per meal. This is a hardship that many working families simply could not afford.

Second, in addition to cutting \$2.34 billion from the program, the school nutrition block grant would allow Governors to transfer up to 20 percent of the funds they receive to another block grant program. Further, Governors would no longer be required to make a State matching contribution to the program.

I will give you my own State. If the Governor of my home State of Connecticut had this kind of discretion and he chose to exercise it, the School meals program in Connecticut could lose \$2 million this year.

Let me conclude. As my colleagues have said, school lunches are an essential part of every child's day and benefit every American child in the public school. We should not be tampering with a program that works. I say, leave the school lunch program alone and protect the children of America.

NATIONAL SCHOOL NUTRITION PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, since the death of Chairman Carl Perkins, I have proudly accepted my role as the son of school lunch and child nutrition. He was the father.

I am really disappointed with the press accounts of the last several weeks, with the accounts of some of my colleagues, with those who are inside the Beltway as nutrition lobbyists. I do not take exception to the fact that perhaps their philosophy is different and they want to defend their philosophy against mine. But I do object to the fact that if they had read what is in H.R. 999, I do object to the fact that they are being Herman Goebbels, who was Hitler's propaganda expert. And he basically said that if you tell a lie enough times and big enough and long enough, you will get a lot of people to believe it.

And that is very discouraging to me because, as I said, if it is a philosophical difference, I do not have any problem with that. But if you will not read what is in H.R. 999, I do have a problem with that. Or if you have read it and you mischaracterize what is in it, I really have a problem with that.

Since the death of Chairman Perkins, I have shepherded, protected, and guided these programs in Congress. I heard someone say this evening that they have a vision of the future for children. I have a vision for the future of our children. And that vision is to have the healthiest children in the world.

But my vision goes beyond that. Because my vision is I want them to have a guaranteed hope that they can grab a piece of the American dream.

You cannot have it both ways. You cannot grow a debt by millions and trillions of dollars every couple years and expect that these children will ever have an opportunity to grab a piece of the American dream.

I heard someone else say, Terrible, no counseling in H.R. 999. I do not know what bill he was referring to. He was not referring to H.R. 999. That I am sure of. But he said there was no counseling for WIC. The very first goal they have to meet in WIC is that of counseling.

The last speaker changed her tune a little bit later, but initially said, And then they can use the 20 percent for anything they want to use it for. Obvi-

ously, she either had not read H.R. 999 or is not interested in knowing what is said in H.R. 999.

I would like to do a couple things this evening. First of all, I would like to talk a little bit about the program that we now have. Because I have a feeling that there are not too many people out there that really even understand the present national school lunch program and that is what we are talking about.

If you do not participate in a national school lunch program, you do not have to feed free and reduced-priced meals except in three States, and that is why I have worked so hard to protect the national school lunch program.

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But the existing program, you get reimbursed from the Federal Government for free meals. Children of families below 130 percent of poverty, \$19,240 for a family of four, they receive \$1.76, plus 14 cents in commodities, \$1.90 subsidized by the Federal Government.

In the present program, if you receive a reduced price meal, you come from children of families between 130 and 185 percent of poverty, which is up to \$27,380 for a family of four, and you receive \$1.36 in cash and 14 cents in commodities.

If you are a full-program participant, your parents believe they are spending the full price for your meal. These are children of families over 185 percent of poverty, over \$27,380 for a family of four. The Federal Government subsidizes, the taxpayers subsidize, 18 cents cash, 14 cents commodities. You are not sending the full amount to school for your children who are participating in a paying meal program.

We did that for many reasons when we were able to afford it. We did it, as I said earlier, to try to keep the school lunch program going, the national school lunch program going, so free and reduced price meals would be available.

We do not have the luxury to say that we will continue to do everything the way we have done it in the past, because as I mentioned, if you are growing trillions of dollars of debt in a few years' time, you are denying these same children any hope for a decent future in this country.

Now, at the present time the Clinton budget called in 1995 for \$4,712,000,000. Our proposal for 1996 is \$4,712,000,000.

In the President's budget, he proposes \$656 million in commodities. We have \$638 million in commodities.

The President proposes for State administration \$92 million. We propose \$98 million. That is the school lunch program as it is today.

Now, let us take a look at what we have done in committee. The first thing I want to talk about is the difference between H.R. 4 and H.R. 999, because I am giving some people who are standing up here saying incorrect things and I am giving the press the